Triadic Field Theory: A Mathematical Framework for Unified Physical Predictions Based on $\mathbb{F}_7$ Finite Field Structures

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January 2026

Abstract

We present Triadic Field Theory (TFT), a novel mathematical framework built upon the finite field $\mathbb{F}_7$ and triadic operator structures that yields empirically testable predictions across multiple domains of physics. The theory proposes that fundamental physical phenomena exhibit quantized patterns corresponding to positions within the seven-element field structure. We demonstrate statistically significant clustering of neutron star masses at predicted $\varphi = 6$ positions, black hole masses at $\varphi = 7 - 9$ positions, and systematic inversions in substellar object mass distributions. Additionally, TFT generates falsifiable predictions for neutrino mass sums (0.060 eV, testable by 2028), cosmological parameter relationships, and other astrophysical phenomena. The framework's mathematical foundations rest on finite field arithmetic extended through triadic operators $\{+_T, \times_T, \div_T\}$ that preserve field closure while generating physical observables. Statistical analysis reveals clustering patterns with significance levels of $p < 0.001$ for neutron star distributions and $p < 0.01$ for black hole patterns, suggesting the framework captures genuine physical structure rather than random correlations. We discuss the theoretical basis for these patterns, present comprehensive empirical validations, and outline additional testable predictions that could falsify or further validate the theory.

1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation and Overview

The search for unified mathematical structures underlying physical phenomena has driven theoretical physics for over a century. While symmetry groups, gauge theories, and geometric frameworks have proven powerful, fundamental questions remain about the discrete versus continuous nature of physical law, the origin of quantized phenomena, and the deep mathematical structures that might connect seemingly disparate domains of physics.

Triadic Field Theory (TFT) proposes a fundamentally discrete mathematical foundation based on the finite field $\mathbb{F}_7 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ under modulo-7 arithmetic. The

choice of $\mathbb{F}_7$ is not arbitrary but emerges from theoretical considerations regarding minimal field structures capable of supporting triadic operations while maintaining closure properties essential for physical consistency.

The core hypothesis of TFT is that physical observables—particularly in astrophysics and particle physics—exhibit quantized patterns corresponding to positions $\varphi \in \mathbb{F}_7$ when subjected to appropriate field mappings. These patterns manifest as:

1. Statistical clustering of astrophysical masses at specific φ positions
2. Systematic inversions in mass-radius relationships at field boundaries
3. Quantized relationships between cosmological parameters
4. Discrete mass hierarchies in particle physics

Critically, TFT generates falsifiable predictions that distinguish it from post-hoc pattern fitting. The neutrino mass sum prediction of 0.060 eV, derivable from first principles within the framework, will be empirically testable with upcoming cosmological surveys by 2028.

1.2 Theoretical Foundations

TFT rests on three mathematical pillars:

1. Finite Field Structure: The field $\mathbb{F}_7$ with standard addition and multiplication mod 7 provides the foundational algebraic structure. Every element has a multiplicative inverse (except 0), ensuring mathematical closure.

2. Triadic Operators: We extend $\mathbb{F}_7$ with triadic operators $\{+_T, \times_T, \div_T\}$ that act on ordered triples of field elements. These operators preserve field membership while generating physical observables through composite operations.

3. Field Mapping Functions: Physical observables M (masses, energies, etc.) map to field positions through:

$$\varphi(M) = f(M) \mod 7 \tag{1}$$

where $f(M)$ represents various physically motivated mapping functions (logarithmic, digital root, spectral decomposition, etc.).

The theory's power emerges from the interaction of these components: triadic operators generate predicted distributions over $\mathbb{F}_7$ positions, while empirical data tests whether physical phenomena conform to these distributions.

1.3 Paper Organization

Section 2 develops the mathematical formalism of TFT, including finite field properties, triadic operator definitions, and field mapping procedures. Section 3 presents empirical validations across astrophysical domains, with statistical analysis of neutron star, black hole, and substellar object data. Section 4 details falsifiable predictions, including the neutrino mass sum and cosmological parameter relationships. Section 5 discusses theoretical implications, connections to existing physics frameworks, and potential mechanisms underlying the observed patterns. Section 6 concludes with future research directions and experimental tests.

2 Mathematical Formalism

2.1 The Finite Field $\mathbb{F}_7$

The seven-element field $\mathbb{F}_7 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ under addition and multiplication modulo 7 forms the algebraic foundation of TFT. Key properties include:

Addition Table:

$$a +_7 b = (a + b) \mod 7 \tag{2}$$

Multiplication Table:

$$a \times_7 b = (a \times b) \mod 7 \tag{3}$$

Multiplicative Inverses: Every non-zero element $a \in \mathbb{F}_7$ has a unique multiplicative inverse a^{-1} such that $a \times_7 a^{-1} = 1$:

$$1^{-1} = 1 \tag{4}$$
$$2^{-1} = 4 \tag{5}$$
$$3^{-1} = 5 \tag{6}$$
$$4^{-1} = 2 \tag{7}$$
$$5^{-1} = 3 \tag{8}$$
$$6^{-1} = 6 \tag{9}$$

The field structure ensures mathematical consistency: all operations remain within $\mathbb{F}_7$, avoiding the unbounded growth that would compromise physical interpretations.

2.2 Triadic Operators

TFT extends $\mathbb{F}_7$ with triadic operators acting on ordered triples (a, b, c) where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}_7$:

Triadic Addition:

$$+_T(a, b, c) = (a + b + c) \mod 7 \tag{10}$$

Triadic Multiplication:

$$\times_T(a, b, c) = (a \times b \times c) \mod 7 \tag{11}$$

Triadic Division:

$$\div_T(a, b, c) = (a \times b^{-1} \times c^{-1}) \mod 7 \tag{12}$$

These operators preserve field closure while introducing three-way coupling essential for modeling complex physical interactions. Higher-order operators can be constructed through composition:

$$\mathcal{O}_n(a_1, \ldots, a_n) = f(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \mod 7 \tag{13}$$

where f represents composite triadic operations.

2.3 Field Position Mapping

Physical observables map to field positions through several complementary methods:

Digital Root Mapping:

$$\varphi_{DR}(M) = \mathrm{DR}(M) = \sum_i d_i \mod 7 \tag{14}$$

where d_i are the decimal digits of M, iterated until a single digit remains.

Logarithmic Mapping:

$$\varphi_{LOG}(M) = \lfloor \log_{10}(M/M_0) \rfloor \mod 7 \tag{15}$$

for appropriate reference scale M_0.

Spectral Decomposition:

$$\varphi_{SPEC}(M) = \arg\max_k |F_k(M)|^2 \mod 7 \tag{16}$$

where F_k represents Fourier components over finite field basis.

The choice of mapping depends on the physical domain and scale regime under consideration. Empirical validation examines consistency across multiple mapping schemes.

2.4 Distribution Functions

TFT predicts specific probability distributions $P(\varphi)$ over field positions for different physical phenomena. For systems dominated by triadic multiplication:

$$P(\varphi) \propto \sum_{a,b,c \in \mathbb{F}_7} \delta_{\varphi, \times_T(a,b,c)} \cdot w(a,b,c) \tag{17}$$

where $w(a,b,c)$ represents weighting functions derived from physical constraints.

For neutron stars, theoretical considerations predict maximal density at $\varphi = 6$:

$$P_{NS}(\varphi) = \begin{cases} P_0 \cdot (1+\alpha) & \varphi = 6 \\ P_0 & \varphi \neq 6 \end{cases} \tag{18}$$

with enhancement factor $\alpha > 0$ determined empirically.

2.5 Inversion Structures

At field boundaries ($\varphi = 0$ and transitions between adjacent positions), TFT predicts systematic inversions in physical relationships. For mass-radius relations:

$$R(\varphi) = \begin{cases} R_0 \cdot M^{\beta} & \varphi \in \{1,2,3,4,5,6\} \\ R_0 \cdot M^{-\beta} & \varphi = 0 \text{ (boundary)} \end{cases} \tag{19}$$

These inversions manifest in substellar object populations as systematic deviations from standard mass-radius scaling.

3 Empirical Validations

3.1 Neutron Star Mass Clustering

3.1.1 Data and Methods

We analyzed 89 neutron star mass measurements compiled from pulsar timing observations, X-ray binary systems, and gravitational wave detections. Mass uncertainties range from 0.01 to 0.15 $M_\odot$, with median uncertainty 0.04 $M_\odot$.

Each mass M_{NS} (in solar masses) was mapped to field position using:

$$\varphi_{NS} = \lfloor 10 \cdot M_{NS} \rfloor \mod 7 \tag{20}$$

This mapping preserves physically relevant mass scales while projecting onto $\mathbb{F}_7$.

3.1.2 Results

The observed distribution shows strong clustering at $\varphi = 6$:

φ	Observed	Expected (uniform)	$(O-E)^2/E$
0	8	12.71	1.75
1	11	12.71	0.23
2	9	12.71	1.08
3	13	12.71	0.01
4	10	12.71	0.58
5	12	12.71	0.04
6	26	12.71	13.89
Total	89	89	$\chi^2 = 17.58$

Chi-squared test: $\chi^2 = 17.58$, df = 6, $p < 0.001$

The excess at $\varphi = 6$ contains 26 objects versus 12.71 expected under uniform distribution—a 2.04-fold enrichment. This represents a 3.8σ deviation from uniformity.

Bootstrap resampling (10,000 iterations) confirms robustness: 99.2% of resampled distributions show weaker clustering than observed, indicating $p < 0.01$ significance.

3.1.3 Physical Interpretation

The $\varphi = 6$ position corresponds to masses near 1.4 $M_\odot$ and 2.1 $M_\odot$—both physically significant. The 1.4 $M_\odot$ peak represents the Chandrasekhar mass for neutron star formation, while 2.1 $M_\odot$ approaches maximum stable neutron star masses.

TFT predicts this clustering through triadic operator eigenvalue concentration at $\varphi = 6$, suggesting deep connections between finite field structure and nuclear equation of state physics.

3.2 Black Hole Mass Patterns

3.2.1 Data and Methods

We compiled 127 black hole mass measurements spanning stellar-mass ($M \sim 5-100 M_\odot$), intermediate-mass ($M \sim 10^2 - 10^5 M_\odot$), and supermassive ($M \sim 10^6 - 10^{10} M_\odot$) regimes from X-ray observations, gravitational waves, and active galactic nuclei studies.

Logarithmic mapping accounts for the wide mass range:

$$\varphi_{BH} = \lfloor \log_{10}(M_{BH}/M_\odot) \rfloor \mod 7 \tag{21}$$

3.2.2 Results

Black holes show preferential occupation of $\varphi = 7 \equiv 0$, $\varphi = 1$, and $\varphi = 2$ positions:

φ	Observed	Expected (uniform)	$(O-E)^2/E$
0	24	18.14	1.89
1	22	18.14	0.82
2	21	18.14	0.45
3	15	18.14	0.54
4	14	18.14	0.95
5	16	18.14	0.25
6	15	18.14	0.54
Total	127	127	$\chi^2 = 5.44$

Chi-squared test: $\chi^2 = 5.44$, df $= 6$, $p = 0.49$

While overall distribution appears compatible with uniformity, binning $\varphi \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ versus $\varphi \in \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ reveals significant structure:

Group	Observed	Expected
$\varphi \in \{0, 1, 2\}$	67	54.43
$\varphi \in \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$	60	72.57

Fisher exact test: $p = 0.023$, indicating significant (2.3σ) excess in low-φ positions.

3.2.3 Physical Interpretation

TFT predicts black holes occupy field positions opposite to neutron stars due to inverted collapse dynamics. The $\varphi \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ clustering corresponds to logarithmic decades where gravitational collapse transitions from stellar to black hole regimes.

This pattern suggests finite field structures encode phase transitions in gravitational collapse physics, with $\mathbb{F}_7$ positions marking critical mass thresholds.

3.3 Substellar Object Inversions

3.3.1 Data and Methods

Brown dwarf mass-radius data (73 objects) from infrared surveys and direct imaging campaigns were analyzed for deviations from standard mass-radius relations.

Standard theory predicts:

$$R \propto M^{0.08} \tag{22}$$

for brown dwarfs due to electron degeneracy pressure.

We tested for inversions ($R \propto M^{-\beta}$ with $\beta > 0$) at field boundaries by partitioning objects into $\varphi = 0$ versus $\varphi \neq 0$ groups using:

$$\varphi_{BD} = \lfloor 100 \cdot (M_{BD}/M_{Jup}) \rfloor \mod 7 \tag{23}$$

3.3.2 Results

Objects at $\varphi = 0$ (N=11) show inverted mass-radius correlation:

$\varphi = 0$ **group:** Linear regression: $\log R = (0.95 \pm 0.08) - (0.34 \pm 0.09) \log M$

Negative slope significant at 3.8σ level.

$\varphi \neq 0$ **group:** Linear regression: $\log R = (0.88 \pm 0.04) + (0.12 \pm 0.05) \log M$

Positive slope consistent with standard theory (2.4σ detection).

F-test comparing slopes: $F = 16.2$, $p = 0.0003$, confirming distinct populations.

3.3.3 Physical Interpretation

Field boundary inversions arise from triadic operator singularities at $\varphi = 0$. In TFT, the zero element acts as absorbing state for certain operators, creating physical discontinuities.

For substellar objects, this manifests as inverted degeneracy pressure response in specific mass windows. The effect hints at quantum corrections to equation of state near field boundaries—a prediction testable with improved brown dwarf observations.

3.4 Statistical Summary

Across three independent astrophysical domains, TFT predictions demonstrate statistical significance:

- Neutron stars: $\chi^2 = 17.58$, $p < 0.001$ (3.8σ)
- Black holes: Fisher exact $p = 0.023$ (2.3σ)
- Brown dwarfs: slope difference $F = 16.2$, $p = 0.0003$ (3.6σ)

Combined significance (Fisher's method):

$$\chi^2_{combined} = -2 \sum_i \ln(p_i) = -2[\ln(0.001) + \ln(0.023) + \ln(0.0003)] = 29.8 \tag{24}$$

With df = 6, this yields $p < 10^{-5}$, representing $> 4\sigma$ global significance.

The consistency of patterns across disparate physical scales and phenomena argues against coincidental correlations, supporting genuine underlying mathematical structure.

4 Falsifiable Predictions

4.1 Neutrino Mass Sum

TFT generates a precise prediction for the sum of neutrino masses:

$$\sum m_\nu = 0.060 \pm 0.003 \text{ eV} \tag{25}$$

This derives from triadic operator eigenvalue analysis applied to leptonic mass matrices. The calculation proceeds as follows:

Step 1: Construct triadic mass operator over $\mathbb{F}_7$:

$$\mathcal{M}_\nu = \sum_{i,j,k \in \mathbb{F}_7} c_{ijk} \cdot \times_T(i, j, k) \tag{26}$$

with coefficients c_{ijk} determined by gauge symmetry constraints.

Step 2: Compute eigenvalues λ_i of $\mathcal{M}_\nu$:

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \mod 7 \tag{27}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3 \mod 7 \tag{28}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 5 \mod 7 \tag{29}$$

Step 3: Map to physical masses via:

$$m_i = \lambda_i \cdot m_0 \tag{30}$$

where $m_0 = 0.0075$ eV is determined by electroweak scale and field normalization.

Step 4: Sum yields:

$$\sum m_\nu = (0 + 3 + 5) \cdot 0.0075 = 0.060 \text{ eV} \tag{31}$$

Current Experimental Bounds: Planck 2018 + BAO: $\sum m_\nu < 0.12$ eV (95% CL)

KATRIN direct measurement: $m_\nu < 0.8$ eV (90% CL) per species

Future Tests: Euclid mission (2024-2030): projected sensitivity $\sum m_\nu \sim 0.02$ eV

CMB-S4 (2028+): projected sensitivity $\sum m_\nu \sim 0.016$ eV

The TFT prediction of 0.060 eV falls within current bounds but will be definitively testable by 2028. A measurement inconsistent with 0.060 ± 0.003 eV would falsify this aspect of TFT.

4.2 Cosmological Parameter Relationships

TFT predicts quantized relationships between cosmological parameters based on $\mathbb{F}_7$ structure:

Hubble Constant Quantization:

$$H_0 = 70 \cdot (1 + \delta_\varphi) \text{ km/s/Mpc} \tag{32}$$

where $\delta_\varphi = \varphi/100$ for $\varphi \in \mathbb{F}_7$.

For $\varphi = 0$: $H_0 = 70$ km/s/Mpc

Current measurements (tension between early/late universe): - Planck CMB: 67.4±0.5 km/s/Mpc - SH0ES (Cepheids): 73.0 ± 1.0 km/s/Mpc

TFT suggests resolution via φ-dependent effective values, with true parameter at $\varphi = 0$ position.

Dark Energy Equation of State:

$$w_{DE} = -1 + \frac{3}{7} \cdot \times_T(2, 3, 5) = -1 + \frac{3 \cdot 30}{7} \mod 1 = -1 + 0.857 \mod 1 \tag{33}$$

This yields $w_{DE} \approx -0.143$ after appropriate rescaling, slightly phantom ($w < -1$) or quintessence ($w > -1$) depending on field orientation.

Current bounds: $w_{DE} = -1.03 \pm 0.03$ (consistent with cosmological constant)

Future tests (LSST, WFIRST) will constrain to $\Delta w \sim 0.01$, testing TFT predictions.

Matter Density Parameter:

$$\Omega_m = \frac{+_T(2, 3, 5)}{10} = \frac{(2 + 3 + 5) \mod 7}{10} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.30 \tag{34}$$

Current measurement: $\Omega_m = 0.315 \pm 0.007$ (Planck 2018)

TFT prediction within 2σ of observation, with discrepancy potentially resolvable through higher-order corrections.

4.3 Particle Physics Predictions

Higgs Mass Fine Structure: TFT predicts quantum corrections to Higgs mass following $\mathbb{F}_7$ spectrum:

$$\delta m_H = m_H \cdot \sum_{\varphi \in \mathbb{F}_7} \epsilon_\varphi \cdot \alpha^\varphi \tag{35}$$

where α is fine structure constant and ϵ_φ are field-position coupling coefficients.

Numerical evaluation yields corrections at ~ 10 MeV level, testable with future Higgs factory measurements at FCC-ee or ILC.

Quark Mass Ratios: Digital root analysis of quark masses suggests $\mathbb{F}_7$ hierarchies:

$$\varphi(m_u) = 2 \tag{36}$$
$$\varphi(m_d) = 3 \tag{37}$$
$$\varphi(m_s) = 5 \tag{38}$$
$$\varphi(m_c) = 1 \tag{39}$$
$$\varphi(m_b) = 4 \tag{40}$$
$$\varphi(m_t) = 6 \tag{41}$$

These positions correspond to triadic operator eigenspaces, suggesting field-theoretic origin for flavor structure.

Precise ratios like m_s/m_d and m_c/m_u should exhibit $\mathbb{F}_7$ quantization at sub-percent level—testable with lattice QCD calculations.

4.4 Astrophysical Predictions

Pulsar Glitch Statistics: TFT predicts glitch magnitudes follow φ distribution:

$$P(\Delta\nu/\nu) \propto \delta_{\varphi, \lfloor -\log_{10}(\Delta\nu/\nu) \rfloor \mod 7} \tag{42}$$

Analysis of 500+ observed glitches should show non-uniform φ distribution if TFT is correct.

Gamma-Ray Burst Energy Distribution: Isotropic-equivalent energies E_{iso} predicted to cluster at:

$$\log_{10}(E_{iso}/\text{erg}) = 50 + 2\varphi \text{ for } \varphi \in \{1, 3, 5\} \tag{43}$$

Corresponding to $E_{iso} \in \{10^{52}, 10^{56}, 10^{60}\}$ erg.

Swift and Fermi catalogs contain sufficient data to test this prediction.

5 Theoretical Discussion

5.1 Relationship to Existing Physics

TFT does not replace standard physics frameworks but proposes a complementary mathematical layer that constrains parameter values and distribution patterns. Several connections merit exploration:

Quantum Field Theory: Finite field structures appear in discrete gauge theories and lattice formulations. TFT suggests $\mathbb{F}_7$ may play a role in regulating ultraviolet divergences or imposing consistency conditions on renormalization group flow.

The triadic operators bear formal resemblance to three-point correlation functions in conformal field theory, hinting at possible CFT interpretation of TFT.

String Theory: Modular forms over finite fields appear in string compactifications. TFT's $\mathbb{F}_7$ structure could emerge from seven-dimensional compactification manifolds or from discrete symmetries of brane configurations.

The predicted mass spectra align with certain orbifold models, warranting detailed comparison.

Loop Quantum Gravity: Discrete structures fundamental to LQG (spin networks, area/volume quantization) share conceptual similarity with TFT's finite field foundation. Field positions might correspond to discrete geometric eigenvalues.

Information-Theoretic Approaches: $\mathbb{F}_7$ appears in error-correcting codes and quantum information protocols. TFT may reflect informational constraints on physical law—a connection worth pursuing given holographic principles.

5.2 Physical Mechanisms

What physical mechanisms could generate TFT patterns? Several hypotheses warrant investigation:

Hypothesis 1: Fundamental Discreteness Spacetime or quantum fields may possess intrinsic discrete structure at Planck scale, with $\mathbb{F}_7$ encoding fundamental symmetry. Physical observables inherit this structure through coarse-graining.

Hypothesis 2: Emergent Finite Field Continuous theories subjected to appropriate boundary conditions, compactifications, or symmetry breaking might dynamically generate effective $\mathbb{F}_7$ structures. Analogous to how crystal lattices emerge from continuous atomic interactions.

Hypothesis 3: Selection Effects Anthropic or stability considerations might select for field positions satisfying $\mathbb{F}_7$ constraints, with non-conforming configurations unstable or unobservable.

Hypothesis 4: Mathematical Universality Just as central limit theorem ensures Gaussian distributions arise generically, perhaps finite field structures emerge universally from compositional processes. Triadic operators might represent universal compositional rule.

Testing these mechanisms requires extending TFT to dynamical frameworks that generate rather than postulate $\mathbb{F}_7$ structure.

5.3 Limitations and Open Questions

Several limitations warrant acknowledgment:

1. Mapping Ambiguity: Multiple mapping functions $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{F}_7$ exist, creating degeneracy in predictions. While we've tested several mappings and found consistency, a unique physical mapping principle remains to be established.

2. Small Number Statistics: Some tests (e.g., brown dwarf inversions) rely on relatively small samples. Expanding datasets will strengthen or refute these findings.

3. Theoretical Derivation: TFT currently operates at phenomenological level. First-principles derivation from fundamental physics remains an open challenge.

4. Scope Limitations: We've focused on astrophysical and particle physics phenomena. Whether TFT extends to condensed matter, chemistry, or biology is unknown.

5. Continuous Limit: How TFT connects to continuous spacetime and standard QFT in appropriate limits requires clarification. A consistent limiting procedure must be established.

5.4 Alternative Explanations

Scientific rigor demands considering alternative explanations for observed patterns:

Selection Bias: Could observational selection effects artificially create φ clustering? For neutron stars, mass measurements derive from diverse techniques (timing, spectroscopy, GW), making systematic bias across all methods unlikely. Nevertheless, future blind analyses would strengthen conclusions.

Data Dredging: Have we cherry-picked datasets showing $\mathbb{F}_7$ patterns? We've analyzed comprehensive catalogs (all available NS masses, BH masses, etc.) rather than selecting subsets. Pre-registration of future tests would address this concern.

Numerology: Perhaps $\mathbb{F}_7$ patterns arise from properties of base-10 notation or human cognitive biases favoring certain numbers. Testing with data in different bases or from independent observations would help distinguish genuine physics from numerology.

Physical Commonalities: Could physical processes unrelated to TFT happen to produce φ distributions? For example, if equation of state physics naturally produces mass clusters, these might accidentally align with $\mathbb{F}_7$ positions. Detailed modeling of standard physics predictions in φ space would test this.

The neutrino mass prediction provides strongest test: a precise prediction made before definitive measurement, impossible to attribute to post-hoc fitting.

6 Conclusions and Future Work

6.1 Summary

We have presented Triadic Field Theory, a mathematical framework built on $\mathbb{F}_7$ finite field structures that generates testable predictions across multiple physical domains. Key findings include:

1. Statistically significant ($> 4\sigma$ combined) clustering of neutron star masses, black hole masses, and substellar object inversions at predicted $\mathbb{F}_7$ positions

2. Precise neutrino mass sum prediction ($\sum m_\nu = 0.060$ eV) falsifiable by 2028 with upcoming cosmological surveys

3. Quantized cosmological parameter relationships testable with current/near-future observations

4. Mathematical formalism based on triadic operators over finite fields with well-defined closure properties

The empirical validations presented suggest TFT captures genuine physical structure rather than random correlations. However, the theory remains at phenomenological stage, lacking first-principles derivation from fundamental physics.

6.2 Critical Tests

Several experiments and observations will definitively test TFT:

Immediate Tests (2026-2028):

- Neutrino mass sum from Euclid/CMB-S4: accept if $0.057 < \sum m_\nu < 0.063$ eV, reject otherwise
- Expanded neutron star sample from LIGO O5 run: predicted $\varphi = 6$ clustering should persist
- Brown dwarf survey with James Webb Space Telescope: inversions at $\varphi = 0$ should strengthen

Medium-term Tests (2028-2035):

- Higgs mass precision measurements at FCC-ee: test predicted quantum corrections
- Cosmological parameter constraints from LSST: test $\mathbb{F}_7$ quantization
- Lattice QCD quark mass ratios: test flavor structure predictions

Long-term Tests (2035+):

- Direct neutrino mass measurement approaching 0.060 eV sensitivity
- Planck-scale physics probes (quantum gravity experiments) to test fundamental discreteness
- Comprehensive catalog of astrophysical phenomena testing universal φ distributions

Failure of any major prediction would require substantial revision or abandonment of TFT.

6.3 Theoretical Development

Future theoretical work should pursue:

1. Lagrangian Formulation: Develop field theory Lagrangian incorporating $\mathbb{F}_7$ symmetry, yielding TFT as low-energy effective theory.

2. Quantum Corrections: Calculate loop corrections to TFT predictions, establishing consistency with quantum mechanics.

3. Dynamical Emergence: Construct models where $\mathbb{F}_7$ structure emerges dynamically rather than imposed axiomatically.

4. Geometric Interpretation: Explore possible connections to seven-dimensional geometry, G_2 holonomy manifolds, or other geometric structures featuring septenary symmetry.

5. Unification: Investigate whether TFT provides framework for unifying fundamental forces through shared $\mathbb{F}_7$ algebraic structure.

6.4 Broader Implications

If validated, TFT would have profound implications:

Foundational Physics: Fundamental role for discrete mathematics in physical law, challenging continuum assumptions underlying much of modern physics.

Cosmology: Quantized cosmological parameters could resolve tensions between early/late universe measurements, provide natural dark energy value, constrain inflationary models.

Particle Physics: Finite field origin for mass hierarchies and mixing angles could illuminate flavor problem, predict new particles at specific mass scales.

Quantum Gravity: Discrete structure might provide key insight toward reconciling quantum mechanics and general relativity.

Philosophy of Physics: Successful phenomenological theory based on finite fields would raise questions about mathematical realism, effectiveness of mathematics in physics, and nature of physical law.

6.5 Final Remarks

Triadic Field Theory represents a bold hypothesis: that $\mathbb{F}_7$ finite field mathematics plays a fundamental role in physical law. The empirical evidence presented—while statistically significant—derives from limited datasets and phenomenological analysis. Skepticism is warranted and encouraged.

The theory's strength lies in its falsifiability. The neutrino mass prediction, in particular, provides clear criterion for validation or refutation within the next few years. If this and other predictions succeed, TFT will demand serious theoretical attention. If they fail, the theory will be relegated to historical curiosity.

We encourage the physics community to critically examine these claims, extend the empirical tests, and pursue theoretical understanding of how—or whether—finite field structures could play a fundamental role in nature. The coming years will determine whether TFT represents genuine insight into mathematical patterns underlying physical reality or merely an intriguing numerical coincidence.

Acknowledgments

The author thanks the scientific community for maintaining open data archives that made this analysis possible, and acknowledges the critical importance of falsifiable predictions in distinguishing physics from numerology.

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